# BROOKLYN SERVICES

Service by Mr. Talmage, Father Cleases and

when in the annarral ord on the Courses be will

THE BROOKLYS TANKS HACER. on by Mr. Talmage on the Value of the prures—The Light from Nature and from

the Bible.
The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, paster of the Bookin Tabernacie, practiced an excellent sermon a large congregation jesterday morning upon the value of the Scriptures. He selected for his text the following verse;—"And it came to pass that when Jenudi nad read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife and cast it into the fire that was in the hearth, until the roll was donumed in the text was on the hearth."—Book of Jerusiah Tayat.

The text introduced them into a room in Jerusa-m in which there were two men. There was one of the name of Baruch, who was seated by a table the name of Baruch, who was select by Table
the an iron pen in his hand, while an iron candle
tak rested upon the table. The other man was
semish the Prophet. The latter was walking the
som back and forth in the most excited manner.
I set, he was so excited that his whole form set, he was so excited that his whole form and to be under some supernatural influence. He directing Baruch to write as he dictated, believe of the destruction of Jahotakim. So he told on to write as he walked the floor, thinking of pract grounds that was to come to the King learning of the fact, was determined to consistent of the parchment. He sent Jehnul to possession of the parchment when which the heavy of Jeremian had been written. It was in winter, and the King, together with a number of a, were assembled in a comfortable room to there was

There was a LARGE FIRE to the hearth, to hear the manuscript read, and began to read. The King listened to the ms, second and third leaf, the words that God had nade, when he says, "Stop, Stop," Stop," Stozes the paper, mapples trup, pulls out his penkinite and cuts it up, but the outh the word of God deskroyed? Not by any to then threw it into the fire upon the nearth. It was this in existence, while the King in low days was thrown out, and, as Jeremiah wrote a spitable.

Review of the considered of the content of the cont

### ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Unther Gleason Forgives the "Herald" for Its

Attack—Scandallind Cathelles.

Attack—Scandallind Cathelles.

Ann's Roman Cathelle church, at the corner of Front and Gold streets, was filled to repletion at the principal mass yesterday morning. Previous to his sermon, the pastor, Rev. Father Cleason, read a list of the names of persons who had made subjections for building the new schoolnouse in the rear of the caurch, and in connection therewith remarked that not one of those who had subscribed was a politician or infunded to run for any office. "Consequentially," said hed to run for any office. "Consequently," said her Glesson, "you will not be attacked your-me as you were last Monday." He referred to remarks in the paragraph concerning himself hurok in THE HERALD

Monday last. "As for mysell," he continued, "I have not a word to say. I would not think it worth my while to notice the virulent attacks upon myself.
All 1 have to say is that I pity and forgive them."

and said that it was

"HE WART OF VIGILANCE

IN Church and State that was the cause of the general corruption and wickedness that we saw. While those who had a right to be awake were asleep the memy of man sowed the seeds of vice and they rew up animate the good. That was one reason may Protestant hesitated before they could perceive authing good in the Catholic Church. They perceived some of its rotten members, scandals in toolety and yet bearing the mames of Catholics, and they asked themselves can there be anything good in a Church which tolerates and acknowledges such members.

PARENTS SHOULD BE GAREFUL,
mid the pastor, 'o watch over their children and not to allow the enemy to plant in them or beside them the seeds of vice. In speaking of the necessity of vigilaces he and that there was no community, religious or secular, where this could not be applied.

of vigilance he said that there wis no community, resignous or secular, where this could not be applied. They could reply to themselves as Catholics and necessor society. To the want of vigilance on the part of those who have charge of the public went a great many of the corruptions of the day were tractable. He exhorted his people to see that, as Christians and Catholics, they

SE WATCHUL

that the enemy plant not in their own breasts or the breasts of their children the seeds of vice or interence. Nothing but honesty, principle and appar could ever succeed in Church or State. Let alt, then, frown down dishonesty wherever it

# ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH.

the Triumph of Christianity-Sermon by Rev.

Dr. Harris. In the absence of the paster of St. John's Metho-mst enurch the Rev. Dr. Harris, the Missionary Seestary of the denomination, occupied the pulpit and able discourse upon the rise, progress and ulti-mate triumph of the Gospel of Christ. The text shown was the fitteenth verse of the eleventh mapter of Revelations:-"And the seventh angel mapter of Revelations:—"And the seventh angel canded, and there were great voices in Heaven, sying, the kingdoms of this world are become the fingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and he find from a country." He said it was his beject to show from actual events, past and passing, that there are unequivocal indications of the rapidly advancing period when Christ shall reign over all the world in a kingdom of righteousness which would not pass away. The seemingly insurventiable obstacles to be overcome in securing the mountable obstacles to be overcome in securing the majoreast reign of Christ were trying to Christian fasth; and it was a disheartening fact that the mations which first received Christianity had since degenerated into the darkness and corruption of heathenism, giving like to the ap, atting suspicion that want was now being done to obsecumine the Gospel would be abortive. It should be remembered, however, that Christianity never perished out of the souls that actually received it, but cheered them through like and conducted them to everlasting glory; and also that the means of transmitting and perpetualing the Christian religion were in the carber axes almost wasting. The changes through which such a religion as Christianity is to be made to descend from generation to generation are general knowledge, the arts and solences, literature, civil government and the reject am agmantay of the people for the views and maintuitions of their fainers. Since the advent of Christia there had been four efforts to extend this maingion over the world—dras, in the time of the Apostles; secondly, in the reign of Constantine; thirdly, in the time of the reformation, and, lastly, in our own age. The nature and circumstances of the urist three don'ts were essentially different from those which characterized the present one, and I was from that consideration that he draw should be establish the kingdom of Christianity from being incorporated in their institution; that all the as ural sciences, which prevented Christianity from being incorporated in their institution; that all the surged descence, as then taught, was almost the Christianity, and it also failed to enter into the civil government, and the anocetral attachments. stable obstacles to be overcome in securing the real reign of Christ were trying to Christian

and been drawly spoll sevening it me university has

And Lederoly work of exterimental religion in the hearts of men. It seemed to be a law of the universe that waite paylord efforts may accomplish their work anddenly, healing moral causes operate gradually. The tasked recovering the world from the bondage of Salant to the appritual reign of Carist would be the information work of ages. The preacher them aboved the sleady progress of Christwanty as it marched through external deseat toward her predicted universal dominion, recomming its successful battles with indicately and enumerating in eloquent terms the causes which are atting the progress of the causes which are atting the progress of the cause with Battle truth and the tendencies of civil government were all conspiring to effect this giorious constimutation. The light of liberty was breaking upon the hattons, and no human power could quench the giorious grat. The absuker depicted in glowing phrase what the state and already achieved in particular the Christianity has already achieved in particular the contraction of the cause of the caus and no human power could quench the glorious ors. The speaker depreted in glowing parase wint Christianus has already achieved in puritying literature and in raising the nations from heathenism superstition into the enjoyment of the blessings of the Gospel. The sun in its daily journey shone at no moment but upon some missionery station, and all that was brought about in one generation, in conclusion, he argued that the same reasons which led us to especiate that Great Britain and the Builed States would never relapse into barvarism establishes the fact that the Gospel, and is now producing them.

THE MORMON CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

Elder Mark Lindsay, recently from Salt Lake Oily, addressed the Mormon congregation of Wil-liamsburg festering. He informed them that they had better settle up their adairs as soon as possible and leave for the valley of the Saint. Peace we maintained at all hazards; but still the Chwanied all its memoers together. Elife, Lincognousded by intimating that the United States froment would soon cease persecuting the Sain

# SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Dr. Newman on the Original Truths of Salve tion—The Work of the Young dien's Chru-tian Associations—The Truths of Religion as Taught by Confucius, Mohammed and Other Asto-Christian Teachers.

Wishington, Nov. 12, 1871.

To-day being the day appointed for prayer for the many Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country, Dr. Newman recommended the subject to his people's attention, saying that he had no doubt that more young men are converted through these associations than by all the churches combined. After announcing that he would in the combined. After announcing that he would in the evening begin a series of sermons on Christ and the Twelve Apostics, Dr. Newman spoke from the text, Luke, vi., 68—"Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." The tendency of the age is to ascertain
ORIGINAL AND ULTIMATE TRUTHS.

ORIGINAL AND ULTIMATE TRUTHS, Scholars are passing by secondary causes and ob-jects and seeking the original quies and ultimate object. Thus Huxley traces all life back to pro-toplasm, and Darwin traces all animal existence back to one original existence. This tendency is true in theology, and the question to-day is, are we to have a new dispensation of religious truth? The text replies to this interrogatory. The truth has been given for all time, to which

been given for all time, to which

NO SUPPLEMENT SHALL BE ADDED.

This implies that man has a religious nature and
that Christ can supply its needs. Man needs three
things—religious knowledge, comfort and power.
He needs knowledge of God and His attributes.
Where is he to find that knowledge? Will the stars

Where is he to find that knowledge? Will the stars or the wind reveal it to nim? They may show Hispower and wissons, but they cannot manniest hispower, holinessand Justice, bo, touching man's destiny, there is normally and in the world of nirest. Actining that art can produce and science invent, that wealth confort in nature? Man has already immense power. He lang as the ject of the deer to scene, his vision is more acute than hae eagle's; the horse and the elephant cannot vie the him in strength, for no has the eight, the telescope, the wheel, the lever and all the instruments created by his genius at his command. He can bund pyramids greater than the theops. He can erect structure grander than the theops. He can bund pyramids greater than the theops of the sun or of Jupitor Capitolinus. There is

the tide of depraying, her the temptations that are leading him to woo. To whom is man to go to supply these needs of ats sour? To houses? Moses gave to the world religious truth and principles that are to-lay incorporated into the constitutions of every Christian Compared into the constitutions of every Christian Compared in the constitutions of every Christian Compared in the constitutions of every Christian Compared in the compared in the

gions truth and principies that are to-lay incorporated into the constitutions of every Christian Coming of a Messiah and thus showed his haddling of a Coming of a Messiah and thus showed his haddling of every Christian Coming of a Messiah and thus showed his haddling of a Messiah and thus showed his haddling of a peak the words of eternal life. Shall man seek them from Plato? His conceptions were worthy not only of himself, but of Acoses or Samael. Low grand his ideas of God, running through which there seems to be an idea of the Trinny! Yet Plato was not satished when he spoke of the Coming of the Justice of the Coming of the Justice of the Coming of the Justice of the Were prophecie of Christ when he said that he would be accouraged and tortured and nalled to a post; but though Plato was dissatisfied with his own conceptions of the truth, he has more followers to-day than have any of the ancient philosophers, men who believe in the abhitty of the hauman mind to find the pathway of truth, unaded by any higher power. Look at India, where the purest intellice thanks is tound, and see the results of this behef, and, with the keenest mental nower, who be accepted, and see the results of this behef, and, with the keenest mental nower, who be accepted, that had been controlled in the pathway to truth, unaded by any higher hundred and hitly years before Christ, and see what this rengious teacher taught. He hinges everything on obed ence, he man to necept mis teaching? Wherever he taught a single rengious truth it is to be accepted, that was allowed the seed of the hinges are allowed to received. They were received of the Chinese more than twenty-three hundred years ago, were they sufficient for them? To-day the dowery kingdom is the seat of slavery, the degradation of women, idelater, his minded and other crimes are recognized by law and sanctioned by the public, is much then to seek the words of eternal life from Mohammed and section of wine to such an extent among his disciples that to this day drunkeness is not t

CONFIRMATION SERVICES IN ST. PATRICE'S

CHURCH.

Archbishop McCloskey Administers the Sacrament of Confirmation to One Thousand

NEWBURG, Nov. 12, 1871. This has indeed been ared letter day in the history of St. l'atrick's Roman Catnolic church of this city, no less than 1,000 children and thirty or lorty adults having received the sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of the host Rev. John McCloskey, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Five years have elapsed since the last service of this kind was held in Cathoric church in this city. The services of the Cathonic church in this city. The services of the day commenced with the celebration of mass at half-past seven this morning, and masses were also said at eight and nine o'clock. At half past ten solemn Pontifical high mass was celebrated. This service was attended with all the imposing ceremonies which distinguish the Catholic ritual. The musical part of the services was rendered by a large and well-trained chour, under the direction of Mr. J. Gleason, organist, of New York, The high alter was finely decorated with flowers and brilliantly illuminated by means of a multitude of wax candles. The sermon was delivered by Key, Dr. McGlyna, pastor of St. Stephen's charge, New York city. church, New York city.

The confirmation service was held at three ovelock in the afternoon, when the largest class ever receiving that rite in Newburg, assembled in St. Patrick's church. The large scilince was filled to its utmost scaling capacity. The young last candidates were all dressed in white. The soons

to unless not did langua a play o an congression

the ceremony were alike beautiful and impres-re. An address appropriate to the occasion was elivered by the Archbishop. The services of the by were Brought to a close with appropriate muto a close with appropriate ma-ical exercises. The following clergymen, amon-thers, participated in the services:—Itev. Edward Braidy, the fathful and very efficient pastor of t. Patrick's church; Rev. Father Caro, pastor of t. Pater's roughkeepac, and Edv. Father Clower f St. Gabriel's, New York.

## THE CHICAGO FIRE FUND.

The following amounts have been collected sin ast report for the sufferers by the fire in Chicago

	Through Philip Speyer & Co., from citizens of
	Am terdam, Holland, as tollows:-
	B. & Co., gold 80 00
	J. A. N., Lold
	B. gold
	Onbeken e, gold. 68 "Amsterdamsche Ceurant." gold. 65 43 58
	Total gold
	Total at Herald office
į	COLLECTION MADE AMONG THE EMPLOYES OF COH
	AND WISCONSIN.
	A Kahn \$5 00 M. Coppinger
	Gut weder 9 00 A Toole.

SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS' ORPITANS, ELEVENTH AVE

REC. VED BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Mr. A. A. LOW, Pressurer of the Chamber of Con

×	OPTIME DEM DESCRIPTION TO MESSERVE SET , NO	20120
į	Henry H. Martin, Bloomingd is (for Chicago, \$2; Michigan, \$15; Wisconsin, \$150	85 W
Į	ployes of do., \$25, through George A. Clarke & rother.  "Wes lit," A. B. C.  Che-ter N. I. Methodist spiscopal church, by	200 0
ì	Charles W. Miliard, for Michigan and Wisconsin,	67-11
i	hall each Employes of the H. & J. F. Young Stone Cutting Company Bric. Charch Mission Sunday School, for Michigan	186 00
ı	and had said.  Thomas Bayasa, Ghagow, Scotland, by Brown Bros.	90 09
l	M. Gans, - eneva, Switzerland.	250 60 50 00
ļ	Oneren of ot John the Evangelist, New Brunswick, L. A. Rosenmiller.	56 71 160 00
i	Stranheim & Bertz, of Paris, through Hallgarten	200 00
	Committee of the New York Har, received from a gentleman abroad, through N. E. Anderson Employes of A. J. Post & Son	90 00 44 00
į	Total	,880 98 4803 07
		ALC: U

EVERY public horary in Unicaro, with the exception of the anchigan avenue Free Library association, having been destroyed by the late fire, an appeal has been issued by the directors for contributions of books or money to aid in rebuilding the libraries. Donatons may be sent to Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, or the Chicago Library Committee, Chicago, Ill., or care of Suedon & Co., 677 Broadway.

Thomas, of the Chicago Library Committee, Chicago, Ill., or care of Sheidon & Lo., 677 Sroadway.

It having been ascertaimed that fully one hindred physicians lost their at by the fires in throago and the Northwest, the thysicians of this bity have organized a committee and started a subscription for their react. They have also issued an appeal to the profession throughout the Uliton to Jim them in raising from \$50,00 to \$90,000. Those of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis have aircady contributed.

Soney may be sent to Samuel T. Hubbard, M. D., "Secretary of of the K-lief Committee," 33 Michigan avenue, of the K-lief Committee," 33 Michigan avenue, of the K-lief Committee, "33 Michigan avenue, of the K-lief Committee," 123 Michigan avenue, of the K-lief Committee, "125 Broadway; Theyan & Co., 127 Broadway; Theyan & Co., 127 Broadway; Theyan & Chatham street; Shejand & Bodley, 150 Williams street, Books to Whitam Wood & Oo., publishers, by whom they will be forwarded free of charge. He committee desires information from Michigan and Wisconsin as to the wants of the physicians in the ourned instricts of mose States, and as to the persons a athoryed to receive and distribute lands for the special purposes contemplated in this organization.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.,

FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.,
Chairman of Executive Committee

ALFRED E. M. PURDY, M. D., Secretary.

PHE CUNARD STRAMSHIP LINE
has done notily towards the relief of the Chicago
sufferers. Besides contributing \$5,000 gold to the
general relief fund the company has carried back
to Enguand, free of an charge, a large number of
Euroreans who loss all by the fire, and were unable
to reach their distant homes except by the liberality
of this popular line.

Artists' Chicago Relief Fund-Exhibition

Paintings. An excellent movement has been organized by the artists of New York to aid their comrades of the brush who have been sufferers through the Chicago fire. So thoughtful and necessary a work will recommend itself at once to the public, who, we are sure, win not withhold their support. The conributions of the New York artists have been large and generous, and the collection will be as remarkable for its merit as for its extent will be as remarkable for its merit as for its extent. One pleasing feature will be the entire absence of any traje interest whatever, as the amount realized will be manued over to the sufferers. At first it was intended to hole the exhibition and sale of the works in the Academy of Design, but owing to the distinctly of getting the pictures together in time it was found impostole, on account of the pre-baration necessary for the fail and winter exhibition. In the difficulty Messrs, Leavitt & Co. came handsomely to the rescue and offered the committee to give their rooms and services free. The offer was accepted, and on Monday, 13th, the exhibition will open at Leavitt's Kooms, Clinton Hall, astor place, and will continue until Thursday, 16th, on which day the works will be disposed of by public sale.

Thursday, 16th, on which day the works will be disposed of by publicable.

Among the calamities which the late fire has brought on Chicago must be counted the loss of a valuable art collection which Mr. William Alexander White had carefully gathered during the years of prosperity. It was worth considerable, as one of the most valuable collections in the United States, and nighty valued by the possessor; but owing to the severe losses which Mr. White experienced by the destruction of a large part of his property he has resolved to sell his paintings in order to relavest the money in rebuilding his stores. With a creditable feeling for the suffering of others it is Mr. White's intention to piace his collection on exhibition in New York for some time for the benefit of the chicago artists who have sufered by the fire, and afterwards to offer the collection for sale.

# ALLEGED HOMICIDE.

A Suspected Party Under Arrest.

In the case of John O'Brien, the man who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of violence, alleged to have been inflicted upon him with felonious intent, a post-mortem examination has been made on the body by Deputy Coroners Wooster Beach and Cushman, who found a ciot of blood on the brain, with depression of the skull, the result of violence. Coroner Keenan, who has the matter in charge, applied to Capiain Cameron, of the Kighteenth precinct, to assist in working up the case, and on Saturday night Edward McGorry was arrested on the charge of being the man who assaulted deceased, and John J. Gorman, of 422 East Fourteenth street, is said to have witnessed the assault on the 10th ditime. Both the accused and the witness are detained to await the result of an investigation, which while take place in a day or two. The examination made by the medical gentlemen showed that deceased had been a man of intemperate habits, and it is barely possible that the fatal injuries may have resulted from a fail.

# DEATH OF AN INSANE MAN THROUGH HUN-

About two weeks ago an insane man named William T. Titus, father of Charles T. Titus, Recorder of the city of Newburg, ran away from Dr. Kittredge's private asylum at Pishkill landing and was not found until Thursday loss. He had strayed off into the woods about ten miles from the asylum, and while absenting lived in the open air and eaten nothing but what he could pick up in the fields and lorest. He died on Saturday morning from the effects of his prolonged exposure to the weather and abstinence from food. His insanity commenced about a year and a half ago, and was caused by the death of his wife. For a great many years he was an esteemed resident of Corawall.

# PARIS FASHIONS.

A Glance at the Gay Capital as It Appears To-Day.

Princes in Disguis: and Princes Without Dis guise-The Japanese Ambassadore-An East-tern Fashion-The Latest in Hate-The Calabrais and the Beret-The Costume of an ex-Queen-Shades and Shapes of Present Toilets-Diamonds and How They Are Worn at Present

It cannot be denied that the aspect of Paris is more convivial now than it was at no very distant period, when two gentlemen meeting on the Boule-vards left they had no right to let so much as their shadows lengthen out in the sun on the dreary bianched pavement. That was under the Com-mune, when the shadow of sociability was a crime rought two purties snaking hands with gloves on under the suspicious water of Pipe-en-Bols, who hated people in gloves. It was, naturally, the very worst season glove makers can remember; but they deserve their name—declars, on the other hand (on the two hands I mean), that hades hate buttons and mean this winter to dispense with the nulsance entirely. I shall no January without buttons does not appear an appro-priate season for a radical change; but for all that eskin will be brought up to the middle of one's arm, in a loose way, and gain in length what is loses in outtonholes. To return to

THE ASPECT OF PARIS.

It is still a little provincial. The first performance at the opera, which took place on Saturday last, presented unto the observation of the initiated a web-to-do but countrises audience. People swear and declare that Paris is Paris again. It cannot be, with so little of out I a. is here, and so much of tout
Land rhate. The beauties are the wives of provincial lawyers, notaires, the magistracy and bankers from Bordeaux, Amiens and other cities, but they are deficient in training compared with the foreigners, for we have had foreigners to make re-marks and buy Paris goods. We have them still in

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR makes himself conspicuous with tissue paper pocket handkerchiefs. Each time he has to plow his nose (the change of climate has brought on a cold) he pulls forth a small square of the finest silver tissue. marked all over with cabalistic signs, which on would think would make his cold worse. When he has used it he throws it away, and as the gamen de Paris is imaginative he is possessed with the notion that these pocket handkerchiefs are bank notes. The consequence is the unfor-tunale sufferer cannot walk abroad without being followed by a trail of urchins pitching and tossing over each other for the delicate squares as they fall. On one occasion the Ampassador, hav

and tossing over each other for the delicate squares as they fall. On one occasion the Amparsador, having only sneezed, put the supposed bank note back in his pocket, when a garcone behind cried out that his facchency "wasn't lair." he certainly is not, in another sease; but i suppose the only bload Chinese is Kaolin in "Field of the only bload Chinese is Kaolin in "Field of the." We have had Princes in Discuss? by the dozen, and real princes without any disguise walk the open street daily. The buke of Aumaie has jut parchased the palace which once belonged to m. Fould, on the fathourg St. Honore, 129, and he has paid pared to palace in Found, on the fathourg St. Honore, 129, and he has paid pared to palace in Found, on the fathour so the latter of the palace, near the arc of Triompher; she was weighed by the station master of peanwhile before she left for Palace, near the arc of Triompher; she was weighed by the station master of peanwhile before she left for Paris, and is not one conce, incre or loss without her crown only string 200 pounds. The dress she and on that day should be called "royal caprice," but it wis not be been see in see who should have this idea did not have it, and it is going over to the Harald.

It was a satin de lame, in the new hyacinth shade richly trinimes with velvet of a darker hie and deep trage, with a was estaborate treits heading. The backingham cape to it was trimmed in the Bame hammer, and the bonnes was a chariotic Corday—Indi velve!, half black lace, with a willow plume on one state.

It may be inquired,

It may be inquired,

At the back, over the covered with platted lace, generally while Brussels over olack platted thankiny. At the back, over the congron, fails a rich lace grapery of real inite and real acc, then a single rose manging bispended, not attached drimly. The beauty of thee new chingling flowers has not been attained or surpassed yet by any flower maker. The Mananity At the back, over the congron, fails a rich lace grapery of real inite and real ance, increase h

and the offet are the other two which must be described, as they prevail for the new winter styles. The former is bothe green, gray or brown felt, with a pointed crown an brin. I turned up on one side. It is either trimmed with corresponding crosscuts of vervee or a twisted torsacle, and the leather which rises from the crown is straight and stid.

It is a caul of velvet, Somewhat soft in the crown. It has a narrow brim on the sides and back and all the trimming comes from the top, and it ends with long streamers behind, made of faille riobon. A plume curis over another, ooth brought for ward from the top of the chignon. The Lambalie and Du Barry still maintain their reduce and favor. Small tuile raches are worn above the forenead, with all rose lambalies, which have the brim turned back in ront, and a nower is often seen peeping out a love the leit ear. Blue-green velvet, naving brims lined with rose satus, and rose inlings to velvet striags, appear to be in great demand. Bronze velvet, scanons and "Maryland" are the three preserred shades. The latter is the color of smul or spanish tobacco.

COSTUMES

are made of two and three shades in the same series of color. These are called "Camalcu;" thus, three different "Marylands" harmonize very well; three different what shades have a strained by chesse," who wears a very rich costume of myrile lattle and crope de chine mixed. The under petiticoal is rained and has a flounce; it is made of the darkes shade of green and is faile. A ove this wide flounce are three frilis of a lighter shade, each edged with Venetian point. The tunic over this while flounce are three frilis of a lighter shade, each edged with venetian point. The tunic over this wide flounce are three frilis of a lighter shade, each edged with venetian point. The tunic over this wide flounce are three frilis of a lighter shade, each edged with venetian point. The tunic over this wide flounce are three frilis of a lighter shade, each edged with yellow the shade of the darkes shade of an one shade of the o

correct and beautiful that the designs can be studied with a magnifying glass, each particle being periect in color.

TUNICS.

The most approved shape of funic is very high on the hips, and the most dressy have petal borders bound round with sath. Amethyst satin on the new material called "sicilienne," of a violet shade, makes a most becoming and trich toilet. Sicilienne is a very expensive kind of sik popiin, and its rival is sik reps. These are the only two materials of 1371 in the Lyons fabrics. The other new material is lindian cashmere in the piece. It has nothing in common with merino or Scotch cashmeres. It is rival is lindian cashmere in the piece. It has nothing in common with merino or Scotch cashmeres. It is petticeate and without any other trimming than quilled velvet corresponding with the velvet tune worn over it. As yet two toilets alone have been made in Paris; but as they were ordered by ladies whose attire is always copieu, there are giorious days for the new material in store.

ANOTHER NOVELT!

In the underlinen department I will not take on myself to recommend so wavmly. I will simply state that ladies are having the closest garment that comes near the skin of twited joulard. A pair of drawers of the same are made to correspond. The shade preferred is paic blue, and both are trimmed with deep valencennes. I think lawn must be preferable to slik for these purposes.

LOVELY FICHUS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES have appeared. They are full and demi-toilette. The former are Breton fichus of net and Flemish lace on Norman muslin and Alencon. They are cut round at the back and are tied on the bosom of low bodices with a loose knot and ends. For demi-toilet the newest and pretitiest innings are plain linen, with plisses of muslin. Matese and renaissance lace are much used for saliors' collars and deep cutts.

## NEW YORK FALL FASHIONS.

A Strell Among the Haunts of the Belles.
One might spend a few hours in a loss profitable way than in promenading on Broadway one of these kees, crisp, bracing afternoons. The November air makes the loungers walk as if they really meant business, and the brisk motion quickens the blood till cheeks glow and eyes brighten and everybody is full of exhibitration. There is no place like our till cheeks glow and eyes brighten and everybody is full of exhibitration. "There is no place like our own Broadway." say the throngs in thought, it not in words, as they surge up and down, passing and repassing each other, nodding to acquaintances, amiling at friends, chatting a little and having a good time generally. How pretty the ladies look just now in their wide awake antumn weather. In the summer they don't worry themselves much about costumes—at least those who stay in town. In the winter they are avenued up to the time of their cupning little are wrapped up to the tips of their cunning little noses in turs; but just now, when there is neither intense heat nor cold, they appear in all their glory. And the glory of a New York belle is the most glorious kind of glory, especially in this month of November, 1871, though there are fashion-able absurdities, and there always will be, till Eden is restored; yet on the whole one gets now and then a glimpse of real beauty and grace if he is patient and looks long enough. Once in a while one sees a figure and dressed with some idea of fitness and harmony such a sight is better than any picture or statue under the sun, and women who have nothing better to do would find themselves doing a service to ha-manity by studying art as it is related to dress. They could then satisfy their own love of display, and at the same time give a pure pleasure to society.

As the winter styles become more settled the heavy soft materials, such as drap d'été and serge, and the various goods of this sort, take the prece-

and the various goods of this sort, take the precedence of everything else for street wear. Dark rich colors prevail, and costumes, with warm bright wraps for extra wear, are seen oftenest on the promenade. Velver bonnets in the new quasinshapes, and hats very high and heavily trimmed with rich featners, go with these pretty suits. Elegant potonaises of soft cashmere, elaborately entrodered and fringed, and inted for warmth, are among the meat becoming of outside garments for fall wear. Velvet and seal cloaks begin to appear, and cloth jackets, trimmed with Alaska sable, are seen here and there, an autumn costume should be warm and not heavy, with a piquadid as of color. Fometimes Broadway shoppers cross over to Sixth avenue, and, when they do, they find ever thing, from the neatest stocking to a point collar. In fact laces are a specialty here, and so are kid gloves, and ladies' underwear, all tucked and ruilled, good enough for alexis' bride, in case Alexis had arrived and had chosen her. Waterproof cloaks also are a specialty, and trimming velves. Then there are waiking suits of all kinds, cloaks of all kinds, gents' an lervear, funcy goods, biankets, table damask and a little of everything for hadred wear and use.

These bright days are joily for shopping, and people with much running about to do should improve them before the evil days come, when shopbers shall say they have no pleasure in it. And be sure and our something pretty wherever yon go, and not waste your money making yourself hideous, You might say sell wear greenbacks if your object is to let people know you can dress richly. dence of everything else for street wear.

## THE GERMANS TO THE FRONT.

German Political Association Organized in the Fifth Senatorial District-A New Bureau for Preventing Election Frauds.
About two hundred German voters of the Pinh

enatorial district assembled last evening in the enactous hall No. 180 Prince street for the purpose of perfecting a political organization, to be known as the German-American Reform Political Cluo of the Fifth Senatorial district. Mr. Philip WEBER was appointed Chairman pro tem., who addressed the meeting as follows:—Compatriots and fellow citizens—I am happy to say that the Germans of the Fifth district performed their duty on last be ready to act in a similar manner when duty de mands it. We intend to-night to perfect an organ ization, to be known as "The German-American Reform Association of the Fifth Senatorial District." The object of the society will be to watca diligently the public events, so we may be able to decide action to take at future elections.

Several gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting. The tenor of their remarks was in discialming the manner the "repeaters and roughs" work organization, that Germans may receive all the in-formation necessary with regard to election laws and the proper casting of their votes. The follow-ing resolutions were read and adopted unauf-monsty:—

Whereas members of the city and county government have, for years, by a system of fraud, awindied the citizens out of millions of doiner, therefore Resolved, That we, citizens of the Fifth Sconiorial district, sightly appears the actions of the Committee of Seventy, and promise to support it with our entire indisence: to rook out corruption, to oring the guilty odicials to justice and to establish honest voting and counting at the executions.

Resolved, That it is every honest citizen's city to watch dill entry toe public events, as well as those of his ward and district.

Resolved, That we invite all honest citizens of the Eighth ward, regariless of political views, to join the Independent terman American Society, to said the same in its sandard.

at the present and future elections to nominate and vote for such candidates only who are honest, able and not open to bribery.

Resolved, That we consider the repeal of the present city charter absolutely necessary, and that another, founded upon sound principles, be established.

L Resolved, That we henceforth support candidates for the city and Nate offices regardless of political creed, and only such whose private and public antecedents prove them to be showest, able and not open to grove.

Resolved, That we act jointly with other organizations of the districts which have kindred tendencies, and that we request them to act in unison with us upon the basis of these resolutions.

quest them to act in union with us upon the observed resolutions.

Resoluted, That we transmit to the Committee of Seventy a copy of these resolutions

The following gentlemen were elected officers for one year:—Philip Weber, President; Secretary, Winkuffner: Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Comlosse; Treasurer, H. Hecking, The following delegates were a prointed:—P. Brahning, P. Weber, H. Subrader, L. Homer, Dr. Voeiker. The utmost harmony prevailed during the meeting.

# NEW YORK CITY.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to hold at inquest at 107 Hester street, on the body of Michael Boland, a lad eight years of age, whose death was

John Mahn, a German, twenty-five years of age was found dead in his room at 7s Clinton street, and from the fact that there had been a fire in the room it is believed his death resulted from suffocation by inhaling smoke. The body of Mr. Mahn was con-veyed to the Morgue, where Coroner Keenan will make an investigation.

Joseph A. Ealy was arrested by Detective Kearns, of the Central Office, on Saturday, on complaint of J. W. McDuff, of 177 Bieccker street, who charged that on the 20th of July last ne passed a forged check for \$25 drawn on Cauldwell & Co., 27 Wall street. He denied the charge before Justice Cox, but was looked up to answer. George Zimmerman, a German, thirty years of age, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. A month ago deceased, a laborer at the Third

Avenue Raifroad depot, white engaged in hoisting an iron girder, it fell upon and broke his leg, death being the result. Deceased lived at 127 ritt strees, Coroner Schirmer was notified and will hold an inquest. Anna Cox, residing at No. 432 Sixth avenue, was

rankined before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, upon complaint of Henry Van-demark, of No. 25 Broome street, who charged, while in her company on Saturday evening last, she atole \$240 in money from him. She denied the charge, but was locked up in default of \$1,000 ball to answer. arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market,

on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowry, a woman thirty years of age, who died at No. 20 Leximgton avenue. On the 26th day of December last the stable over which deceased then lived took fire, and to save her life she jumped from the window to the pavement, injuring her spine and resulting in paralysis, which caused death.

John Ward, the man who was struck by a loco-Haven Railroad Company, at Fifty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, as heretofore published in the Herald, died yesterday morning in Boilevue Hospital from the injuries received. Decessed, who was in the employ of the railroad company, was walking on the track at the time of the occurrence. Coroner Keenan was notified.

William H. Isaacs, a clerk in the employ William R. Issace, a cierk in the employ of Richard C. Gardne, was arrested yesterday morning, upon complaint of his employer, charging that during the past six months he stole \$4,000 worth of silks from him. Upon searching his boarding house, No. 128 Urchard a rees, about one thousand dollars' worth of the stolen property was found in his room. He admits the charge and was locked up to answer. man by forgiving also all his star and present. Not of France and Research all the Chapter being their first hand the chapter of the Chapter and the Chapter a

# ROUMANIA

Its Government, Population and Financial Position.

Military and Haval Resources of the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallschia

SUCHARRY, August 23, 1871.

"The United Principalities of Moldavia and Wal-lachia"—that is the style and title under which the provinces on the Danube are still known in diplo-matic pariance, although the designation of "Rou-mania" is now in general usage in and out of the

is, at least nominally, under the vassalage of Turkey. It pays an annual tribute of four million prasters to the Sultan—namely, Moldavia, one and a half, and Wallachia, two and a half millions. consideration of that payment the Turkish govern-ment waives the right it formerly possessed of Reap-ing the country under military occupation. The independence of Roumania is based on a convention ratified August 7-19, 1858, and on the constitution ratified August 7-19, 1858, and on the constitu-tion bearing date June 30, 1868. Prince Charies of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, elected as "Hospodars" in 1886, governs, with the sid of a responsible Minis-try, and exercises executive powers. The legisla-tive body, elected by the people, consists of two "Chambers—to wit, the Senate and the National Assembly (Adunarea Nationia). THE POPULATION

is variously stated at 4,600,000 and 4,400,000, the former figure being probably nearest the truth About four millions comprise the native stement while from four to five hundred thereand in habitants are of German origin, and 180,000 liebrews, engaged in commercial pursuits, are scattered over the larger cities, while a few them sand Greeks, Armenians and Zingurii are making up the remaining portion. The religious faith of the natives is based on the rites of the Greek Oriental Church. Oriental Church. THE FINANCIAL POSITION

of the country is not very nourshing, the budged showing an expenditure of \$17,960,000, while the receipts for the current year are estimated at \$16,140,000, thus snowing a deficit of \$1,800,000, or nearly two midion dollars. Of the expenditure more than one-difft, or, correctly speaking; \$3,905,000, is annually devoted to military pur poses. The subjoined statement tends to snow the position of the country in a military point of view: Boon after the Crimean war an army was organ-

ized in Roumania, when the Frenc's aratem serve as a model. Immediately on the accession of Princ Charles the French pan was abandoned, and sinc

as a model. Immediately on the accession of Prince Churles the French plan was abandoned, and shoot July, 1868, the army has been cuttrely reorganized on the Prossian system. Military service is obligated tory on all men capable of bearing arms between the saces of twonty and fifty. From twenty to twenty to seven the young men serve in the standing army or they are enrolled in the corps styled the "Dorobauzen." In ordinary times this corps is doing police daty on the borders and in the country, as a species of gendarmes, but in time of was they are organized into a corps of high cavairy. Altogethes, the service assimilates much to that of the Consadia in Russia. From the age of twenty-seven to therty-six all critizens are liable to serve in the mistia, and finally, from thirty-seven to fifty they are carelled in the National Ghards.

The ARMY CONSERS of eight infantly reguments (three battations coally, four rine battations of artinery, pontoon train, two battations of engineers. Including the santary department, provision trains, &c. the great total shows 44, 26s men when the army is on a war foring. In time of peace the army is on a war foring. In time of peace the army is composed of 26,211 men of all arms, with nanety-six cannon. To this must be added sixteen battations irregular infantry and thirty companies Dorobauzen (cavairy) while thirty battations of militar propose could bring up the grand total to 122, 22 men, and of these it is assumed there would be about innety thousand fighting men. It has been calculated that 42,000 young men are annually reaching the proper age for military service; b.t. only 16,000 are accumily called in—say about 0.325 per cent of the whole population.

The institution of National Guards, I feat is ed

called in—say about 0.325 per cent of the whole population.

The institution of National Guards, I fear, is a far more on paper that in actual existence; and it is exceedingly doubtful, looking at the position of the national exciteduer, whether the efficiency of that branch of the service can be relied on. Nevertheless, as the proportion per oxpital of the regular army shows only eight regist men to 1,000 inhabitants, with an increase to 250 in time of war, there seems inthe doubt that Roumann can face the denemy at any moment with the force above described.

The infantry is armed with Peabody rides and needle guna. The War Department has about twenty-five thousand of each, in addition to fire of sixty thousand old rides, mostly Minie, which are about to be transformed into needle guna. The cavairy carries lances, sabres and breech-loading carvines, the "Dorobanzen" carrying the same arms. The ninety-six cannon are of steel, four and six-

pounders, breech-loaders, on the Prussia The uniform consists of a dark blue the facings, brass buttons and a black kept except the riflemen, who have a light g

except the riflemen, who have a light gray-colored coat.

EPFICIENCY OF THE ROUMANIAN SOLDINE.

As a general rule the ROUMANIAN SOLDINE.

The military bearing of the men is unexceptionable, as well as the equipment, everything being planned on the Prussian system. While the army in this respect has been favorably commented on by persons capable of judging, it cannot be denied that much remains to be done before it can be pronounced efficient whenever the army is called upon to take the field. There is a military school at Jassy, where a nucleus is formed for the future to provide good officers. As present the officers doing duty are not only deficient in tactices and other knowledge of military matters, but they are too much occupied with political intrigues and macantations. In consequence there almand hy son among the odicers, which tends to destroy the cap if du corps, without which no army can possonly exist. There is, however, a good much ere sent to Potsdam and Berlin for education at the military academies there, while several Prussian officers, pro ornara, are detailed to instruct and direct, especially in the artnery department, both men and officers in the artner of war.

Rouma

is Chief of Staff under the direction of the Ministes of War.

THE GENERAL STAFF is composed of four generals of division and eight generals of brigade, to which are detailed two colones, two lieutenant colones, say in all twenty-two officers. A special staff, comprising two colones, two lieutenant colones, two majors and four captains, is appointed to do duty as adjutants to the Prince.

The pay of officers is fixed as follows:—
Generals—division and brigade.

2,131
Lieutenant colones.

4,664
Majors.

1,605
Captains.

Captains.
Licutemants
Second Hentemants.
The officers' pay is uniform for all arms, who

Lieutenants.

Second lieutenants.

The officers' pay is uniform for all arms, whether infantry or cavairy, but captains receive an extra allowance for rent of \$172\$ and lieutenants and second lieutenants \$144\$ annually, when quartered outside the barracks.

Non-commissioned officers receive from twelve to twenty-lour kreutzers per diem in the infantry, and twenty-eight kreutzers is the highest rate paid in the cavary and artillery service—about twenty and one-half or sixteen cents per diem.

Common soldiers receive, in addition to rations and quarters at barracks, a pay of two and two and one-half cents per day, the lower pay being that of the initiatry, the other that of cavatry and artillery.

NAVY.

Roumania possesses ikewise a smail river florif to serve on the Danube. It is composed of two and wheel stramers and six gun sloops. The forces quartered at Galatz, and number about two dred and fifty, rank and file,

REMARKABLE PLIGHT OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

From the Newark Courier, Nov. 10.]

We noticed a short time ago the wonderful flight of the carrier pigeon Tempest. We have now to record the still more extraordinary time of two other birds sent home. The following notes were found on them on their arrival:—

DEAR FATHER—Septem et 18, 1871, initiate 27 is northogical to 30 west, 1,000 nature miles from Moneciain, N. J.—1 will let the mais bird lornate go with this note at the acity since o'clock A. S., New York time. I iss the bird Tempes go on the 10th. She rose up about hve hundred gards high, and then made one tremendous pinnes to the north, and was out of sight about as queck as a fasa of including.

BARK C. BLEEK REST.

DRAR FATHER—September 21, 181, initiate 28 north, 18mg gitted 35 west, 1,508 nature miles from Moneciain, N. J.—3 will let the old bird Typhoon go with tale note at exactly.

will let the old bird. Typhoon go with the note at anne eight o'clock A. M., New York time. He is a powerful but he has a fearful job on hand. He must go through it perish. All well. perish. All well.

The bird Tornado arrived at Montolair the same day, as seven mautes past two o'cook F. M. matering over one madred and ninety-six miles an hour. Typhoon arrived the same day, at filty-rour minutes past tures o'clock F. M., and felt dead on his arrival, but he brought the note in the unprecedented time of 202 miles an hour.

hind has referred thin again and